Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1585.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.
Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.
Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.
Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

For Freight or Charter,

THE GOOD BRIG
SUKEY,
Iſaac Vredenburg, Maſter;
NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in compleat order to receive a cargo. For terms pleaſe to apply the Captain on board, or

John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-ſtreet.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herrings
50 buſhels of Timothy Seed
150 caſes of Claret, firſt quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.
pt. 29. dtf

HAVANNA SUGARS.

FOR SALE,
1400 boxes and caſks prime white Havanna SUGARS,
On board the ſhip Hamburgh Packet, Silas Swain, Maſter, now lying at Marcus Hook. For terms apply to Capt. SWAIN, on board, to Capt. SAMUEL SMITH, in Front, near Walnut ſtreet, or to

Philip Nicklin, & Co.

Who offer the ſaid Ship
Hamburgh Packet,
For SALE or CHARTER.
She is 320 tons regiſter, coppered to the bends, ſails remarkably faſt, and can be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.
Sept. 21. dzw

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Maſter,
One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,
And for Sale by

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.
Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf

N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are alſo for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board at Wilmington. Apply as above.

For Savannah,

The faſt ſailing ſhip,
SWIFT PACKET,
PATRICK GRIBBIN, Maſter,
Now lying oppoſite the mouth of Frankford Creek, has handſome accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail on or about the 1ſt of October.
For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or of the ſubſcribers at Frankford, 5 1-2 miles from Philadelphia.

Nalbro & J. Frazier.
Frankford, Sept. 18. dtiſtO.

For HAMBURGH,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Maſter, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ſhip is ſo well known, that it is needleſs to deſcribe her. She now in compleat order. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Compting Houſe, No. 12, North Third ſtreet, or to the Maſter on bord.
Auguſt 30.

For SALE,

On board the ſaid Ship, Swediſh Iron, aſſorted Hollow and Window Glaſs, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Pleaſe to apply as above.
wf&m4w

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in caſes
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Battillas
Cenabrigs,
Gold and ſilver Watches
Window Glaſs 10 by 8
Glaſs Tumblers in caſes
Linſeed Oil in caſks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*
Ju 5. 3aw

An elegant Houſe in Arch Street.

To be let and entered on immediately a large and grant houſe at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and a dining room—the largeſt is 31 feet by 26—all two are ſo connected by folding doors as to make but one. Alſo, five bed rooms, beſides in the garret, well finiſhed for ſervants. The are ſtables and a coach houſe, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in Nth Seventh ſtreet, or at No. 218, Arch Stre.
Ag. 15. 2aw3w.

Chocolate and Muſtard

Manufactured as uſual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon—ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption—
For Sale by

John Haworth.
No. 98 ſouth Front ſtreet.

Sundry Lots

IN the following Squares in the City of Waſhington will be expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, by the ſubſcribers, on the ſecond Monday in October next, at the Little Hotel, in the ſaid City, to commence at 10 o'clock:—

Square No. 32, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 101, 102, 105, 118, 119, 120, 141, 62, 56, 84, 104, 87, 88, 89, 104, 124, 125, 120, 61, 166, 80, 103, ſquare eaſt of ſquare 87, ſquare ſouth of ſquare 104, ſquare north of ſquare 81, ſquare eaſt of ſquare 88, ſquare north of ſquare 128.

Theſe Lots are advantageouſly ſituated in the neighborhood of the Preſident's Square, and deemed equal in value to any in the city, and will be peremptorily ſold; clear and valid titles will be made to the purchaſer, on receipt of the purchaſe money. Terms of ſale, are, good notes, negotiable at the Bank of Columbia, one fourth part in one month, one other fourth in three months, one other fourth in five months, and the remaining one fourth in ſeven months.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.
URIAH FORREST.
Sept. 21. dts

From Marſeilles.

THE CARGO
Of the Swediſh barque Guſtavus Adolphus, from Marſeilles, conſiſting of the following articles, is diſcharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers
BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogſheads
Ditto, in caſes
Frontigniac Wine, in caſes of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a ſuperior quality, in baſkets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigreaſe
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and ſhort white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madraſs
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Oſtrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in ſorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.
September 27. eotf

Public notice is hereby given,

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, and the County of Delaware,

THAT a General Election will be held on Tueſday the 10th day of October next; the election to be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 1 o'clock in afternoon—when the freemen of the city of Philadelphia are to meet at the State-houſe, in the ſaid city, to elect

Six repreſentatives for the ſaid city in the general aſſembly.

Twenty perſons for members of common council.

Four perſons for members of the ſelect council, in the room of Francis Gurney, Godfrey Haga, Henry Pratt, and James Read, whoſe time expires.

The freemen of the county of Philadelphia to elect

Six repreſentatives for the ſaid county in general aſſembly.

The freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia to elect

Two perſons for ſheriff.

One perſon for county commiſſioner.

The freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware, to elect One ſenator for the ſtate.

The freemen of the county of Blockley and Kingſeſſing, are to hold their election at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia.

The freemen of the Northern Liberties, are to hold their election at the Town-houſe, in Second ſtreet continued, above Coats's ſtreet.

The freemen of the townſhip of Germantown, Roxborough and Briſtol, are to hold their election at the Union ſchool-houſe, in Germantown

The freemen of the townſhip of Oxford, Bybery, Lower Dublin and Moreland, are to hold ther election in the houſe late John Barnſley's in Buſſeltown, in the townſhip of Lower Dublin.

And the freemen of the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhip of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunck, are to hold their election at the commiſſioner's hall, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid.

The conſtables of each ward, diſtrict, &c are to hold their elections in the different diſtricts, to chooſe their inſpectors and aſſeſſors for the enſuing year, and give their attendance at the time and reſpective places

JOHN BAKER, Sheriff.
Sept. 29. dtE

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage ſtarts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch ſtreets, in Philadelphia, every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday,* at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the firſt day, at Snowhill the ſecond day, at Northampton Court Houſe the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the paſſengers find a ſafe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and the Stage ſtarts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the firſt night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The diſtance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 30 miles leſs than on any ſtage route between thoſe places.

Too much cannot be ſaid in favor of the road, which is moſt excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any paſſenger, who, after having performed this route, will ſay that he ever travelled in a ſtage for the ſame diſtance, ſo good a road in America.
Auguſt 11. dim. eotf.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,
By the ſingle Box or Quantity, may be had at the ſtore of the Subſcribers, corner of Arch and Front-ſtreet.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.
Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 1wmwſtf

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1797.

THE Merchants who at this time prefer having their veſſels and Merchandize entered and cleared at Cheſter or Marcus Hook,—are hereby notified, That in compliance with their deſire, and upon a full conviction that the meaſure will be mutually beneficial to them and to the United States. The collector of the cuſtoms has made arrangements to eſtabliſh for ſome time branches of the cuſtom-houſe at thoſe places, where every accommodation in his power will be given to the merchants. diw

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A Convenient well finiſhed Brick Tenement, with a cook houſe and other out houſes, ſituated in a pleaſant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on Weſt-ſtreet, and extends through the ſquare to Paſture-ſtreet, on which is erected a ſtable and carriage houſe.

ALLEN M'LANE.
Wilmington, Aug. 30.

Lately Publiſhed,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

A Collection of Papers on the ſubject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years paſt.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramſay, Monſon, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.
Sept. 1. 5t

City Commiſſioners Office,

Auguſt 29, 1797.

IN purſuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt.

Propoſals in writing will be received by the City Commiſſioners for one month from the 1ſt of September next, for letting to rent on leaſes for one year to commence the firſt day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Alſo on Saſſafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Cheſnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fiſh Houſes, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.

The cellar under the City-Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except ſo much thereof as ſhall be occupied by any buildings erected for the uſe of the Collector of the Tolls, or be neceſſary for the toll-gates.)

Ang. 3 3tawim.

LOST,

ON the Paſſyunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a braſs barrel and ſilver ſight; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q. 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower ſtamp. Whoever will return the aid piece to *John Bennard,* at the ſign of the Blue Ball on the Paſſyunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, ſhall receive a reward of Four French Crowns,
Sept. 12. 3t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the firſt Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of James Chapman, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.
Office of Inſpection at Germantow, 12th Sept. 1797. } dim

IMPORTED

In the ſhip America, James Ewing, maſter, from Hamburgh,
Brown Hollands
White Battillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarſe Linens
Tapes
Looking Glaſſes } in caſes.
Glaſs Tumblers }
FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.
Auguſt 14. 3aw

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No 119, Cheſnut-ſtreet. July 19.

The Philadelphia, Aſton, and Tuckerton
MAIL STAGE.

THE *proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have eſtabliſhed a Stage between Philadelphia, Aſton, Batſto, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Wading River ſlitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jerſey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horſes, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, paſſengers, and goods. The Stage will ſtart every Thurſday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, diſtant from the city 54 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the Faſt Grouſing Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and ſafe paſſage boats provided to convey paſſengers to Capt. William Warrington's houſe, on Tucker's Iſland, adjoining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the ſportſman who wiſhes to regale himſelf with fowling and fiſhing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almoſt every ſeaſon of the year fowl and fiſh in abundance—The Stage on its return, ſtarts from the aforeſaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tueſday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfaſts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wedneſday, arrive at the aforeſaid Cooper's Ferry. It is preſumed that no route of an equal diſtance will be leſs expenſive, or furniſh the traveller with a greater variety of amuſement, as he will not only have a pleaſant ſail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curioſity of ſeeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one ſlitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforeſaid iron works, are ſolicited to encourage and ſupport this ſtage (by which they can be ſo well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of paſſengers and baggage are as follows: For a paſſenger from the aforeſaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way paſſengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a paſſenger. Poſtage of letters, newſpapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.*

N. B. The mail croſſes from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.
Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—2awtf

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

THAT elegant ſeat, called BLOOMSBURY, the reſidence of the late JOHN COX, Eſq. with about 50 acres of Land, ſituate on the Delaware, extending from the mouth of Aſſanpickcreek, to Trenton ferry. The manſion houſe is a handſome well conſtructed brick building, 50 by 40 feet, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen. Among the out buildings are a ſtone coach houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, and a ſtone cow houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length. There is alſo a ſtone farm houſe with corn cribs, waggon houſe, &c. &c. The whole of the premiſes propoſed to be ſold with this ſeat, from their ſituation and improvements, are ſuch as to be worthy the attention of any gentleman wiſhing to retire from the city. There are alſo about 25 acres adjoining the above, which will be divided ſo as to accommodate the purchaſers. Alſo, 100 acres adjoining the town lots on the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, which will be ſold together or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, and 230 acres of woodland, two miles from the above land, which will alſo be divided if required. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and an indiſputable title given. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. Cox, No. 144, South Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia, John Stevens, Eſq Hobocken, Mathias Barton, Eſq. of Lancaſter, or the ſubſcriber at Trenton.

MASKELL EWING.
Trenton, Sept. 25, 1797.
Sept. 30. dtf.

At the Federal Blaſt Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Platting, and Rolling MILLS.

SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR ſuperiority conſiſts in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers caſt in ſand, or clay moulds. Theſe patent rollers are caſt in iron moulds, previouſly heated, and will be found to be more denſe, ſolid and durable than any rollers heretofore uſed. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immediately fit for uſe, and from their accuracy, run with leſs friction, and require leſs water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Meſſrs. Thatcher and Hayward
Boſton, Aug. 31. Sept. 19 ——8t

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have diſpoſed of the property aſſigned to them for the ſecuring the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorſements given by Edward Fox, for the uſe of the ſaid James Greenleaf; and the holders of ſuch notes, acceptances, and endorſements, are hereby notifyed that the ſubſcribers will ſettle with them for the amount of their reſpective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of aſſignment.

Applications to be made at ſouth-eaſt corner of Dock and Second ſtreets (the Dock-ſtreet ſide), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Aſbley,
Jacob Baker.
Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1797. d

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Ric, and the other Bookſellers.
Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents.
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,
By John Thompſon,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Conſtitutions

Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.
Dedicated to the People of the United States.
N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.
February 6 mwf

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,
North Fifth ſtreet, corner of North alley, No. 34,
HAS FOR SALE,
EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in caſes and boxes, ſix years old
White Graves Wine in caſes
Ticklenburgs
Ruſſia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heſſians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty Bags
Cinnamon German Cloth
An aſſortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruſſia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in ſmall boxes, for family uſe
Window Glaſs
Aug. 29.—2aw

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,
And for ſale by *THOMAS DOBSON,* at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,
EVENINGS at HOME;
OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.
Conſiſting of a variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces for the inſtruction and amuſement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handſomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of theſe pieces are ſuch, that the book needs only to be known to be univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young perſons.

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."
THOMSON.
Auguſt 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By *THOMAS DOBSON,* at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,
Letters and Converſations,

Between ſeveral *Young Ladies,* on improving and intereſting ſubjects.
Tranſlated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,
Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary diſtreſs, or of deſperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the ſoul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to ſolicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life,* the *proper,* becauſe *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an intereſting point of view, and preſents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publiſher was ſo much pleaſed with the peruſal, that he was perſuaded he ſhould do a pleaſing ſervice to the community by ſending it into circulation. Auguſt 24—mw4w

To Maſters and Pilots bringing up Veſſels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas ſundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this ſtate for the preventing peſtilential or infectious diſeaſes, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is thought expedient at this time to publiſh the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th ſections:

HEALTH-OFFICE.
June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for ſecuring the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of peſtilential and contagious diſeaſes.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the Health-Office on State-Iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Reſident Phyſician. And if, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving ſuch bill of health or certificate, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the Health-Officer, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or maſter of every ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the phyſician on board, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe any ſubſequent examination by the Health Officer or Conſulting Phyſician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the maſter or captain ſhall expoſe or cauſe to be expoſed to the ſearch of the Reſident Phyſician, or of the Health Officer and Conſulting Phyſician (as the caſe may be) each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon or perſons on board thereof, and and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the Reſident Phyſician, &c. at the time of examination ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at—the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage—the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board, and when and where reſpectively—what perſons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or ſhall, at the time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe—and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health or diſeaſes. And if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe to expoſe as aforeſaid, to the ſearch of any of the officers aforeſaid, or if he ſhall *conceal any ſick perſon, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers,* ſuch captain or maſter, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any perſon or perſons whatſoever (the Reſident Phyſician, &c. excepted) ſhall go on board any veſſel, before the maſter thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall pay the ſum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being abſolutely neceſſary that the foregoing ſections ſhould be punctually complied with, the ſubſcriber, in compliance with his duty, muſt exact a rigorous obſervance of the ſame, or elſe be under the neceſſity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*
July 14. d3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7r

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, October 5th, 1797.

MR. B. WYNKOOP.

Dear Sir,

I Finiſhed my laſt addreſs to you with a promiſe to furniſh you with extracts from Monro, Chiſholm and Brice, in proof that the yellow fever originates from human effluvia, and not from vegetable putrefaction.

Dr. Monro, in his account of the diſeaſes which were prevalent in the military hoſpitals in Germany, from January, 1761, to March, 1763, obſerves, that "in all who were very ill with the putrid fever from contagion, the countenance appeared bloated, and the eyes reddiſh and inflamed; the ſkin commonly dry. By theſe ſymptoms one might frequently diſcover that the patient laboured under a malignant fever." Page 40.

"In the continued fever from contagion, ſays Dr. Clark, the countenance is much altered and dejected. Early in the diſeaſe the eyes become ſuffuſed, and look as if they were injected with a mixture of red and yellow." (Diſeaſes of long voyages, vol. ii. p. 257.)

That the *yellow* fever and the peſtilential fever both originate from the ſame cauſe, appears evident from the journal of the French phyſicians, publiſhed in 1770; and alſo from Ruſſel's deſcription of it at Aleppo. Red eyes, burning heat at ſtomach in the early ſtage, inceſſant vomitings and yellowneſs of the eyes and whole ſurface of the body, are common to both diſeaſes.

"I was favored with the following account, ſays Dr. C. Chiſholm, by Mr. J. Paiba, a gentleman who was one of the adventurers in the ſcheme for ſettling a colony at Bulam in Africa, and who, deſpairing of ſucceſs, left that coaſt in the ſhip Hankey, commanded by capt. Coxe, and arrived at the port of St. George, in the iſland of Grenada, on the 19th of February, 1793, in a very diſtreſſed ſituation.

"This veſſel lay for a few days in the bay, but was afterwards brought into the carenage; having only ſeven perſons on board, two of whom being very ill, were immediately carried on ſhore.

"The Hankey had ſailed from England in company with another ſhip, both chartered by the Siera Leona company, loaded with ſtores and adventures for the projected colony of Bulam, about the beginning of April, 1792.

"At this iſland (which is about 45 miles in circumference, and ſituated 11 deg. N. almoſt in the mouth of Rio-Grande, enjoying all the advantages of the ſea-breeze, and entirely exempt from marſhy tracts) the Hankey lay nine months, during which time the ſettlers, amounting to more than 200 perſons, were under the neceſſity of living on board. The rainy ſeaſon coming on immediately after their arrival, and the heat being at the ſame time exceſſively great, they endeavoured to ſhelter themſelves from both by raiſing the ſides of the ſhip ſeveral feet, and covering her with a wooden roof.

In this ſituation a malignant fever was generated, and deſtroyed three-fourths of all the unfortunate adventurers on board.

Captain Coxe finding the water brackiſh and diſagreeable at Bulam, proceeded with his ſhip to Biſſaa, a Portugueſe ſettlement, for a ſupply. The ſhip was navigated by 12 ſeamen who had not been on board that ſhip before. Nine of theſe died before the return of the Hankey to Boulam; and the remainder, with the captain, were reduced to a deplorable condition.

When the time for which the Hankey had been chartered was expired, ſhe put to ſea with Mr. Paiba, the captain, (who was ſick at the time) the mate and two mariners, which were all that could be procured to navigate her. They arrived, after much difficulty, at St. Jago, where they met with the Charon and Scorpion, ſhips of war; from each of theſe they received two mariners; and with this aid they proceeded to the Weſt-Indies, a voyage to England being impracticable in their condition. Three days after leaving St. Jago, the men were ſeized with fever. Two of the four died; the remaining two were put on ſhore ſick as ſoon as the veſſel arrived at the port of St. George, on the 19th of February, as already mentioned.

The manner in which this diſeaſe was firſt communicated, and its ſubſequent progreſs, too clearly evinced its malignant and peſtilential nature.

Captain Remington, an intimate acquaintance of captain Coxe, was the firſt perſon that viſited the Hankey after her arrival in St. George's Bay. He went on board in the evening, and continued on board three days; he then proceeded in a coaſting veſſel to Greenville Bay, to his own ſhip the Adventure; was ſeized with a fever on the paſſage, and died three days after.

The mate, boatſwain, and 4 ſailors, belonging to the Defiance, went on board the Hankey the day after her arrival—were all ſeized ſoon after with the fever, and all, except the mate, died in 3 days. The crew of the ſhip Baillies, from the ſame imprudent civility or curioſity, were the next that ſuffered. From theſe it gradually ſpread by contagion to all the ſhips in the Carenage, and deſtroyed more than 200 out of 500 ſeamen, who were employed in the regular trade, from the beginning of March to the end of May.

About the middle of April the fever began to appear on ſhore. The firſt houſe it made its appearance in was that of Meſſrs. Stowewood and Co. ſituated near the wharf; and the contagion was evidently introduced by a Negro wench who took in ſailors' cloaths to waſh. The whole of the family were ſucceſſively affected, and by them the fever was communicated to ſeveral of their acquaintances.

The manner in which it ſpread in the town, clearly demonſtrated its contagious nature, and no inſtance occurred where it could not be traced to communication with the infected.

More than one-third of all the inhabitants in the town were infected before the diſeaſe ceaſed, and about one in five of all that were infected died.

[*To be continued.*]

The following extract is taken from the obſervations of Dr. Todd, phyſician in Jamaica, on the yellow fever, publiſhed in Duncan's annals of medicine for the year 1796, pape 342.

"After a ſalivation has ſucceeded the uſe of calomel, the peruvian bark is generally given with ſucceſs, to reſtore the tone of the ſtomach, and to reſtrain the diſcharge from the mouth. The cold-bath has been lately tried without ſucceſs. Blood-letting, which exited ſo much diſcuſſion, and had ſo many advocates in conſequence of the temporary abatement of the general ſymtoms, is now very nearly abandoned; nor was it relinquiſhed by its ſupporters, but on the moſt complete proofs of its fatal effects.—Indeed the minds of medical men appear now to be made up as to the proper treatment of this fever, and in mercury is placed their dependance."

The Commiſſioners for alleviating the diſtreſſes of the citizens of Philadelphia, &c.

To the Inhabitants of ſaid city and its vicinity

Permit us to addreſs you at this awful criſis, and to lay before you a brief ſtatement of the diſtreſſing ſituation of our ſuffering fellow-citizens. It is known to you that on the firſt day of September we accepted of the appointment from the governor, to act as commiſſioners for the purpoſe of relieving the indigent, by donation and employment, with the ſtipulated ſum of ten thouſand dollars, granted by the legiſlature; and we preſume it was generally believed at that time to be more than ſufficient, ariſing from an expectation that the diſeaſe would ſoon abate, and that our abſent friends would return and give employment to thoſe whoſe reſources were cut off by their leaving the city; but, alas! how are we diſappointed in our expectation, for our city yet continues in the ſame deſolated gloomy ſtate, and conſequently all means of employment for the induſtrious mechanic and labourer are ſtill ſuſpended. Add to this the numerous body of females that procured a livelihood by waſhing, ironing, needle work, &c. who are left deſtitute of their uſual means of ſubſiſtence, beſides a number who are aged and infirm, that uſed to obtain relief from the bounty of their more able friends and relations, as well as many ſeamen's wives who depend on the merchant for part of their huſband's monthly pay, and who are now deprived of relief from that ſource. In this deplorable ſituation we found not leſs than three thouſand people, including children, when we undertook to execute the truſt repoſed in us: the number of theſe have ſince greatly increaſed, and they ſtill remain in the ſame ſuffering condition, with this difference, then they had the conſoling reflection, that the commiſſioners had ten thouſand dollars ready to meet their exigencies, but now it is expended; and lamentable for us to be obliged to inform them, "We know not where to ſend you, or what to adviſe you to do—Our money is gone.*—We have to acquaint you we cannot promiſe your ſmall pittance one week longer—we feel for you—we ſuffer with you—we know your diſtreſs—what can we do?—We can only promiſe you we will make your ſituation known to our fellow-citizens, and you muſt rely on their benevolence."

Friends and Fellow-citizens,

If you mean to give relief through us, we have only to obſerve that our endeavours ſhall be to continue to diſtribute it, according to your benevolent intentions and their neceſſities. If, on the other hand, it ſhould be your pleaſure to entruſt your monies for the above purpoſe, in the hands of any other ſet of men, we ſhall hold ourſelves bound to give all and every information or aſſiſtance that experience has furniſhed us with, ſo as to facilitate your laudable purpoſes; and in either caſe we think it proper to annex our names and places of abode.

THE CITY.

Robert Wharton, S. Third ſtreet, No. 135.
Edward Garrigues, Cherry ſtreet, No. 39.
George Krebs, N. Fifth-ſtreet, No. 17.
John James, do. No. 18.
Iſrael Iſrael, Corner of Cheſnut and Third.
Thomas Savery, N. Fifth ſtreet, No. 20.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

Samuel Wheeler, Vine ſtreet, No. 99.
John Wagner, Noble ſtreet.
George Ingles, New Market ſtreet.

SOUTHWARK.

William Linnard, S. Second ſtreet.
Robert M'Mullen, Swanſon ſtreet, No. 60.

* *This relates to the* 10,000 *dollars—the Commiſſioners have yet in hand part of the private donations.*

MR. FENNO,

As I deem FACTS of more ſtriking efficacy in exploding the murderous ſyſtem of *Blood*, than argument, ridicule or wit; I think it a duty incumbent on every friend to mankind to come forward with ſuch as paſs under his own obſervation, in aid of the laudable deſign of expoſing a ſyſtem, dangerous and fatal to ſociety.

A CITIZEN.

A FACT,

In evidence againſt Blood.

In a family by the name of Moore, conſiſting of twelve perſons, and living in the ſouthern part of the city, eleven have been down with the fever. One phyſician attended them all. And they are all now alive and well. Not an ounce of blood was drawn from either of them—but ſweating and the other uſual depleting remedies were reſorted to, and produced this remarkable ſucceſs

—

The few inſtances trumpeted forth to the public of individuals recovering under immenſe loſs of blood, are to be viewed only as ſo many evidences of what the human body is capable of undergoing. Every man on theſe occaſions, ſhould aſk, "How much ſooner would this man have revovered, under a different plan of operation?"

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

MR. BROWN,

THE public attention has for ſome time paſt been directed to the practice of phyſic, and much perſonality has unfortunately been the conſequence. A ſubject which embraces the deareſt intereſts of ſociety, in which health even life are involved, can be viewed with indifference by no thinking being. It is not, however, from unqualified aſſertion or illiberal abuſe, that we are to expect information: Theſe may draw down upon their authors the well-earned contempt of an enlightened public, but can never affect principles which muſt depend upon facts alone for their reputation and eſtabliſhment.

The practice of copious bleeding in peſtilential diſeaſes is by no means new, and the only reaſon why it appears ſo at preſent is, that diſeaſes of this claſs, till very lately, have been almoſt ſtrangers among us. Diemerbrock in Holland, Botallus in France, and Sydenham in England, phyſicians of the laſt century, whoſe medical abilities have long received the grateful tribute of the world, recommend this practice in terms of the ſtrongeſt approbation and prove its utility by numerous facts.—The uſe of mercury in diſeaſes of this claſs, with the ſingle exception of ſmall pox, is probably more recent, but there is no phyſician in this city who makes any pretenſion to the honor of this valuable diſcovery: To have employed remedies which the repeated experience of others had proved to be beneficial, and which were ſanctioned by the moſt reſpectable names in medecine, and to perſevere in their uſe after the cleareſt proofs of their efficacy, is a merit which cannot with juſtice be denied to many of them.

There is no way in which the public can form a correct judgment of the ſafety and uſefulneſs of theſe remedies, but by a candid ſtatement of facts. If every phyſician would ſtate the number of patients he has attended in the prevailing epidemic, the manner they have been treated, and the termination of each caſe, whether favorable or otherwiſe; there would then be a maſs of evidence, from which every unprejudiced mind might form a ſatisfactory concluſion. Till ſomething like this is done, diſputes will be endleſs, and the candid enquirer will find the ſubject involved in impenetrable darkneſs. Impreſſed with the truth and importance of this obſervation, I take the liberty of mentioning that ſince the twenty-fourth of Auguſt laſt, I have been called to ſixteen caſes of the prevailing fever. Three of theſe, viz. Richard Davis, Neil M'Gongal, and Michael M'Farlan, were by my advice removed to the hoſpital. Richard Davis I ſaw twice, and the others once each, before removal. The remaining thirteen continued under my care: they generally had comfortable apartments, and attentive nurſes. Every one of theſe patients I bled more or leſs. From one I took between ſixty and ſeventy ounces at ſix bleedings: of the others ſome were bled five and ſome four times—two but twice each, and in one caſe, a ſingle bleeding was ſufficient. The bleedings were all performed on the firſt days of the diſeaſe, and immediately after the firſt bleeding in every caſe, I began the uſe of mercury, both internally and externally, with the intention of producing ſalivation as ſoon as poſſible; nor did I judge my patients ſafe until the mouth was conſiderably affected. Particular ſymptoms ſometimes required attention, to relieve which various other remedies were originally employed; but to remove the diſeaſe I truſted chiefly to bloodletting and mercury. By ſteadily purſuing this plan I have the ſatisfaction to add that I have not loſt a patient. Nine of the thirteen are now well, and of the remainder, three are in a ſtate of convaleſcence, and the ſtate of the fourth is aot yet decided, tho' I have reaſon to hope a favorable termination.

I am yours, &c.

FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE.

From the ASIATIC MIRROR.

Mr. Editor,

Some of the Calcutta papers have lately given an account of the Sheep-eater, at Lucknow, as a prodigious wonder. You will find that the *Faquier*'s appetite is that of a delicate lady, when compared with the voraciouſneſs of the *all eating man*, at Wittemberg, of whom the following is the account, ſent you for republication by one of your

Decem. 5, 1796. READERS.

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There has lately been publiſhed at Wittemberg, a ſecond edition of a very curious piece, entitled, "De Polyphago et Allatriophago Wittebergenſi Diſſertatio, præſide D. G. R. Bœhemer. reſp C. G. Trenzel." This is an account of one of the moſt prodigious eaters ever heard of: This man at pleaſure for he did it only to get money, would eat up a whole ſheep, or pig, and ſometimes a buſhel or two of cherries, ſtones, and all; and even things of a deſtructive quality, and which other men would on no conſideration attempt, did not affright him, breaking with his teeth, maſticating and ſwallowing glaſs and earthen veſſels, and flints. He has been ſeen to ingurgitate a bagpipe with all its appurtenances, living creatures, birds, mice, and catterpillars, by handfuls. And, what ſeems beyond all belief, a tin ſtandiſh being offered him him by way of defiance, he made no bones of it, but devoured it, together with the pens, penknife, ink, and ſand. This laſt fact, indeed, is ſo ſtrange, that though there it paſſes for certain, though the celebrated author of this diſſertation makes no queſtion of it, and ſeven credible witneſſes made oath of it before the worſhipful ſenate, it is apprehended many will reject it as an impoſture. This enormous eater, however, was uncommonly ſtrong and robuſt, and continued his atchievements, which turned to good account, to the age of ſixty years; when, betaking himſelf to a regular life, he reached his 79th year. On opening his body, the author diſcovered many extraordinary particulars, of which he gives a very circumſtantial account, together with the hiſtory of ſeveral other exceſſive eaters; and concludes with an enquiry into the cauſes of ſuch a ſtrange faculty.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commiſſioners for the Diſtrict of Southwark have removed their hall to the houſe formerly occupied by Samuel Goff, in Chriſtian at the corner of Fifth ſtreet. Oct. 2.

BALTIMORE, October 3.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated September 28.

"DEAR SIR,

"We are truly ſorry to find the fever hath broken out in your city. Do not run into unneceſſary danger. It rages here with great violence, and too many die. For God's ſake do not let your doctors bleed the people to death. If highly inflamed citizens, let twelve ounces of blood be taken immediately, give active purges and ſweats, and cooling dilating drinks, and if poſſible keep up perſpiration.

"If the diſeaſe is obſtinate, uſe plentiful gliſters, and keep the body open at all events; and in the laſt ſtages, flannels wet in warm brandy, applied to the ſtomach and feet, with bliſters on the ankles and wriſts.

"The diſeaſe hath paſſed through ſeven families, who are my tenants, and all have recovered by this treatment. Uſe no wine nor barks. Barley water, tamarind water, camomile tea, lemonade, and a whey made of cream of tartar for drink.

"Very thin broths, boiling water poured off thin ſliced veal, weak tea, &c. &c. for nouriſhment—thus treated, unde divine providence, nineteen in twenty will recover.

"God bleſs and preſerve you and all our friends, and reſtore your citizens to health, is my earneſt prayer."

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30.

COMMUNICATION.

When we are in the utmoſt hazard of open war with the French; when their ſpies are out among us, viewing our frontier forts and attempting to rouſe the Indians againſt us; when all Frenchmen are daily abuſing our government and telling us that we will be humbled under the all powerful arm of the terrible republic, ſhall we be ſo mad as to elect a Frenchman one of our repreſentatives in this county? Would they do ſuch an act in France? Did they not drive Paine out of the National Convention becauſe he was not a native of France although he was an American? Shall we be ſo little careful in this trying criſis as to truſt our deareſt intereſts to a man who can hardly ſpeak our language, and who, if he has any attachment to his native country, cannot in this conteſt be well affected towards America? Common ſenſe, ſound policy and our national intereſt forbid ſuch a hazardous choice.

—

MR. SCULL,

The information in your laſt paper of an inſurrection among the inhabitants at Natchez is not correct. It is at Kaſkaſkias and in the neighbourhood of that place that the French ſettlers have been inſtigated by Spaniſh and French emiſſaries to throw off their allegiance to the United States and erect the ſtandard of the French Republic. General Wilkinſon on his march with a ſtrong detachment of Federal troops to ſuppreſs the inſurgents.—Theſe wicked French emiſſaries are alſo endeavouring to preſuade the Indians into another war with us, and a party of the ſavages has actually attempted to get poſſeſſion of Fort Recovery but were defeated with the loſs of two or three killed. It gives us great uneaſineſs to learn that three Frenchmen who paſſed through this place ſome weeks ago, have been addreſſing themſelves to Cornplanter's Indians and telling them that they were oppreſſed by the United States and would never be happy till their old friends the French were in poſſeſſion of the country again. It is ſaid the Indians liſten to theſe ſpeeches with great attention and there is reaſon to fear the vile incendiaries who are now among the weſtern tribes will be too ſucceſsful in their endeavours to kindle the flames of another bloody war on our frontiers.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, October 3.

Very Recent Foreign Advices.

Laſt evening arrived ſhip Minerva, Capt. Turner, 42 days from Cawſand Bay. By Judge Tudor, who was paſſenger in this ſhip, we were indulged with the loan of an Engliſh paper of Auguſt *twenty one*, from which we make the following intereſting Extracts:

—

LONDON, Auguſt 15.

As on the one hand the French Directory have violated the Conſtitution by their military manœuvres, ſo on the other hand, the Legiſlative Body, in aſſuming to themſelves the right of eſtabliſhing a Military Guard and of appointing the officers who are to command it, ſeem to have entrenched on the perogatives of the Executive power.—How far they may deem themſelves juſtified by the neceſſity of the caſe, and on a principle of ſelf-defence, is another queſtion. But it is a neceſſary conſequence, that where a Conſtitution is formed upon abſtract principles, without any attention to the ſtate of ſociety, or any regard for experience, the boundaries of power will remain undefined, and perpetual conteſts and confuſion enſue.

Auguſt 17.

Many think the Peace between Portugal and France, will accelerate Peace between us and the Republic. Having no allies to attend to, we may certainly hope for overtures, more according to the diſpoſition and intereſt of our government.

This Peace appears extraordinary, as the Court of Portugal, gave fervent aſſurances of remaining with us. It had not, however, got the laſt ſubſidy of 200,000l. about 70,000 only had been paid.

After a Cabinet meeting on the late diſpatches from Lille, reports were current, that favourable news had been received from thence.

PARIS, Auguſt 12.

It appears certain that 10,000 men from the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, who were to have arrived at Rheims yeſterday, are going to Breſt. Other detachments are repairing thither by other routes. Theſe movements appear to announce the execution of the long projected maritime expedition is at hand; a circumſtance which makes us apprehenſive that the negociations at Liſle are not in ſuch forward ſtate as all France wiſhes them to be. In ſpite, however, of theſe hoſtile appearances, we ſtill preſerve the hope that peace is not far off.

Auguſt 13.

One more ſtep is made towards the general pacification! One ally taken from England; one branch of the coalition cut off; one additional motive for believing that the negociations at Liſle will be ſucceſsful, or, at leaſt, that their progreſs will be more rapid: In ſhort, a treaty of peace has been concluded between the French republic and Portugal.

This treaty appears to be very advantageous to France; among many other articles relating to a trade of which France has never yet partaken; ſince ſhe is treated better than the moſt favored nation; ſince every thing favors reciprocal imports, and the balance of all in favor of France, who drinks none of the wine of Portugal, while Portugal conſumes a conſiderable quantity of French wines; ſince Portugal accords a diminution of the duties on importation; it may be farther remarked, how much we are favored in many other reſpects.

The treaty obliges Portugal to admit no more than ſix ſhips of war into the port of Liſbon, and in her ſmaller ports, only three ſhips of war, belonging to each of the belligerent powers. It may be ſeen, that as England has no allies who ſend ſhips into thoſe parts, this article is very advantageous to France; ſince ſix French, ſix Dutch, and ſix Spaniſh ſhips, my be at Liſbon at the ſame time, againſt ſix Engliſh. It is alſo known, that the Engliſh have no other harbours in thoſe ſeas, while France has thoſe of Spain; thus it was of great conſequence to inſert the article by which Portugal engages to admit no prizes taken by ſhips of war or privateers, into her ports. They even go ſo far as to prohibit the ſale of mercandize that is captured on board a ſhip.

Nothing can be more favorable and encouraging to the national induſtry than the article which promiſes a kind of premium, an extraordinary diminution of duty, in favor of articles imported from Europe by either of the contracting parties into the dominions of the other, provided the cargoes belong to merchants of the nation that imports, and are imported in ſhips of that nation.

We may ſee by the ſecrecy with which this negociation was conducted, and the rapidity with which it was concluded, that the ſpirit which ſo abruptly broke off the preceding negociation no longer preſides over our diplomatic ſyſtem. It was certainly fortunate and ſkilful, thus to leave England, to herſelf, and cut off the laſt branches of the coalition. (*L'Eclair.*)

According to Perlet, the treaty conſiſts of 8 articles, which ſtipulate for the excluſion of all of all privateers and their prizes from the ports of Portugal; for a ceſſion of a part of the Portugueſe territory in America to the French; for a commercial intercourſe between the two countries, highly advantageous to the republic; and a private article, it is ſaid, for the payment of 10 or 12 millions of livres to France. Nothing official appears in the prints on the ſubject, though the treaty has been read in the council of five hundred.

The French journaliſts argue, from the rapid manner in which this treaty has been concluded, a ſpeedy iſſue to the negociations at Liſle and Udine. We are not furniſhed, through their channel, with any information from either place, which can lead to a conjecture on the ſubject.

ADDITIONAL SKETCH.

In addition to the preceding information the laſt Engliſh paper, ſtates, that an alliance of conſiderable importance was forming between the northern powers of Europe; that the ſublime Porte, ſince the revolution of Venice, had ſent away the French artillery and horſe, which he has for ſome time had in his ſervice. That an inſurrection had taken place at Rome, and the Pope been depoſed from his ſovreignty; that admiral Jarvis had not quitted his ſtation; but that a mutiny had broken out in the Spaniſh fleet at Cadiz; that La Fayette, and his fellow-ſufferers, had been certainly releaſed, and were returning to France by the way of Bohemia; that the negociations between Auſtria and France, were at a ſtand as the French wiſhed to diſpoſe of Mntua othe.wiſe than was agreed upon in th preliminaries.

NEW YORK, October 6.

BRITISH RECRUITS.

We hold documents which warrant the aſſertion, that there are ſeveral pubiic *britiſh Rendezvouſes* in this city, for recruiting of men to put on board the Thetis and Pevoyant, now off Governor's Iſland; that ſeveral officers with tempting guineas, generally attend, and that upwards of *fifty* have been already put on board!!!

Theſe circumſtances are noted, the *government* may not remain ignorant of the acts, without intruding a remark *at preſent* upon the lawfulneſs of ſuch proceedings on *nutral ground.* (Argt.)

By Naſſau (N. P.) accounts of Auguſt 18 to Sept. 8, we learn, that the Polly, and the Sally, Hays, both of New-York, are carried in there prizes. That the Leopatra, Tate; Becca, Morris; and the Active, Wilcox, American veſſels, alſo the Polly, Pendleton, of Charleſton, after ſtting out the contraband articles, were cleed; that part of the cargo of the ſhip Mercury, which belonged to Thomas Tunnand John Prince, was condemned, as they ere doing buſineſs in Spain while Britain was their enemy.

The ſhip Victory, Fanning, in 50 days from Bourdeaux, is reported below; ſhe was blown off on Wedneſday in the ſquall,

after she got her pilot on board. Also below schr. Fanny Allen, capt. Alen, and schoner ——, both from Fredericksburg; and ship Elizabeth from Charleston.

Captain Michael Morrison, of the ship General Nicholas, of Grenada, who we mentioned in our paper of yesterday, under the Savannah head, to have left the ship when she foundered, together with Mr. Morris, supercargo, other whites and three negroes, in the yawl, arrived safe at St Augustine about 3 weeks ago.

The official details from the London Gazette, published in this day's Advertiser, throw more light upon the transactions in the West-Indies than any heretofore laid before the public.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Aug. 15.

Parliament-street, Aug. 14, 1797.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from the lieut. general Simcoe, commanding his majesty's troops in the island of St. Domingo.

Port-au-Prince, June 20, 1797.

Sir,

I do myself the honor of inclosing brigadier general Churchill's report of the attack made of the enemy on the Grand Anse, and the repulse they met with in that quarter.

The brigadier general acknowledges, in the strongest manner, the important services which captain Ricketts, of the Magicienne, with the squadron under his command, effected in the destruction of the vessels of the enemy in Carcasse Bay.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. G. SIMCOE.

Jeremie, April 30, 1797.

Sir,

The republican general Rigaud, thinking the moment favourable to made a second attempt on Irois, collected his very best troops to the amount of 1200 men: On the night of the 20th of April, at twelve o'clock, they attempted to storm the fort, in which was only at the time five and twenty of the 17th infantry, with their officers, commanded by lieutenant Talbot, of the 82d regiment, and about twenty colonial artillery men commanded by captain Brueil. The attack was one of the most formidable and determined I ever heard of; they returned to the charge three several times with such increased vigor, that many of them were killed in the fort; but, to the immortal honor of its brave defenders, they were repulsed with equal courage and intrepidity, which gave time to colonel Dagress, with 350 men of prince Edward's Black Chasseurs to gain the fort from the bourg below, from whence indeed they were obliged to cut their way. This reinforcement saved the place; for it would have been impossible for the English and Cannoneers to have withstood much longer the persevering and reiterated attacks of the most daring and desperate enemy, which never ceased until morning, when they retired (leaving the fort surrounded with their dead) to a higher ground, where they made a stand in spite of a sortie that was immediately made with some advantage. Here they continued till the 22d instant, when they made an incursion into the interior of our cordon, took and burnt the Bourg Dauce Marie, and made an attack upon the Fort of L'Islet, from whence they were driven with great loss. In the mean time they were making every disposition for a regular siege of Irois, when fortunately the Magicienne frigate attacked their small fleet in the Bay des Carcasses, sunk three of their barges, and took two schooners, all loaded with cannon and military stores for the siege. The loss of their various attacks is generally estimated at 1000 men; it cannot be less than 800; before Irois alone were found upwards of 200 bodies, among which were many whites and mulattoes. Our loss was trifling indeed, consisting only of three privates killed; but I have to lament lieut. Talbot, of the 82d regiment, an officer of the most extraordinary bravery and good conduct; and lieut. Colville, of the Black Chasseurs, the only persons wounded, and since dead. My most pleasing task, Sir, is to bear testimony of the courage, alacrity and spirit with which all the troops distinguished themselves in the various combats, particularly Monsieur de Brueil, commanding the artillery, whom I beg leave to recommend to your favor and protection.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. CHURCHILL,
Brig. Gen.

Port-au-Prince, June 20.

Sir,

I do myself the honor of informing you, that on various considerations of great military importance, I determined to re-possess myself of the post of Mirebalais: in consequence, I collected the forces, and calling brigadier general Churchill from the Grand Anse, gave him the command with directions to execute a plan that colonel La Pointe, from whom I have experienced the most friendly and active assistance had ably digested.

The brigadier general's letter, which I beg permission to inclose, will inform you of the success of this expedition; but I have to regret, that from some delay of the columns they did not move with that exactitude and concert I had hoped, by which circumstance a considerable object of the expedition failed of success; for it was my intention to accord the protection of his majesty's arms, in the best manner possible, to the inhabitants of these districts, by directing the troops in their different routes, to march with a secresy and rapidity that might insure on all sides the surprisal of the enemy, compel them to a hasty retreat, and, driving them before them, might prevent their having an opportunity of burning the plantations, as had recently happened at Jeremie, or from carrying off the negroes and property beyond the Artibonite, at the time so swollen by the rainy season as to render any passage over it difficult and precarious. But I have reason to believe, from the report of col. Depestre, who commands in that quarter, that many of the negroes will escape and return to their plantations; many were left upon them; and I learn with pleasure that the enemy had not the time or means to remove the coffee from the plantations in the Grand Bois, which is daily coming into Port-au-Prince.

As the troops were on their march to their destined cantonments in the Arcahay Mountains to protect St. Marc from an attack preparing against it at Gonaives, I received information of the army, assembled unde. the command of gen. Churchill by forced marches proceeding to its assistance; and as the re-taking of Mirebalais was unexpected by the enemy, it had not only a tendency to disconcert their measures, but, as I had foreseen, give me an opportunity of sending a considerable detachment by sea from the plain of the Cul de Sac to the immediate assistance of St. Marc's without hazard.

At the same time colonel the Count de Rouvray, with a detachment of 300 men was detached to strike at the camp of the Brigands in the mountains on the side of Leogane. The energy and activity of this officer overcame the difficulties of the situation; he effectually burned the camp and beat the enemy from their several posts, killing between 40 and 50; and he returned to Grenier with the loss of two men killed and seven wounded.

The enemy having attacked and carried some of the out posts at St. Marc, began the siege of that important place, but were fortunately driven from before it with considerable loss. In the successful defence of St. Marc, the undaunted and active courage and military conduct of the Marquis de Cocherell, have merited my fullest approbation.

I have the honor to be,
With the utmost respect, &c.
J. G. SIMCOE.

Mirebalais, June 2, 1797.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that giving previous orders to colonel Dessources to proceed with his column, in the morning of the 30th ult. to his destined post of La Selle, where, according to your excellency's instruction, he was enabled to take post, I moved forward with the centre column, under colonel Depestre. We arrived, after two very hot days march, at Port Mitchell, not quite completed and occupied by about 50 of the enemy, who retired on our approach. In the evening we discovered a column of troops descending the hill on our left, where they encamped. A detachment of cavalry was immediately sent to reconnoitre them; they proved to be colonel Dessource's column—This officer was unable, from the badness of the roads, and the heavy rains which we have had every evening to proceed to the place of his destination; he therefore, in a very proper and soldier-like manner, marched and joined us, which in some measure defeated your original plan of cutting off the enemy's retreat by La Selle; but I cannot help deeming this junction rather a fortunate circumstance, as it enabled us to drive the enemy from a very advantageous position they had taken the next day, to dispute our passage, which, from their superiority of numbers, (about 1200 men, with three pieces of cannon) must in all probability have cost us a number of valuable lives to have carried; but this additional strength gave us an easy victory; for no sooner did they perceive a detachment of infantry and cavalry, which I sent to gain the heights and turn their right flank, than they immediately fled in the utmost confusion, and with such precipitation, that tho' lieutenant colonel Carter, with the detachment of the 14th, 18th and 21st British light dragoons, pursued them with that alacrity and spirit which has ever distinguished him, he could only come up with a very few. He succeeded, however, in driving many into the river Artioonite, most of whom perished, and he had the good fortune to take two of their guns, with their mules, &c. &c. The third was most probably lost in the river, the carriage being left behind. We found the fort in the Bourg of Mirebalais as perfect as it had ever been, and in no manner destroyed.

We did not see colonel Bazil and his column till near an hour after we were in possession of Mirebalais; he was, however, at the place appointed, and, had the enemy made any stand, would have fallen on the rear, and have enabled us, no doubt, to have given a better account of them.

Although the action, from the rapid retreat of the enemy, was very short, yet, sir, I have the satisfaction to inform you, time enough was given to evince as much alacrity and spirit to enter it, both in the officers and men, as I ever remember to have witnessed.

I enclose a return of the artillery and ammunition found in the fort of Mirebalais; and I am happy to inform your excellency that the re-possession of this important post and district was effected without loss, one serjeant and one private of the dragoons being all our wounded.

I have the honor to be, &c.
GEO. CHURCHILL, Brig. Gen.

Return of ordnance and ordnance stores taken in the fort of Mirebalais, on the 2d of June.

2 French eight-pounders, badly spiked, since unspiked and rendered serviceable.
2 six-pounders, serviceable.
2 two-pounders, ditto.

A large proportion of shot for the above ordnance, of every description; the ammunition not ascertained, but it is stated to be damaged.

GEO. CHURCHILL, Brig. Gen.

LOST,

ON the Frankford road, a Camel's hair SHAWL. Any person who will return it to the Printer, shall have a reasonable reward. Oct. 3 —d3t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7

Total of burials for 24 hours, ending yesterday at noon.

	Grown Persons.	Children.
Third Presbyterian	2	0
St. Mary's Church	2	0
Friends'	2	0
German Lutheran	2	0
German Reformed	1	0
Baptists	0	1
City Hospital*	6	0
Kensington	1	0
	16	1

* *All from the city and suburbs.*

The number of burials on the 6th of October, 1793, was seventy six.

DIED, yesterday afternoon, Dr. BENGER DOBEL, one of the Committee of Physicians, appointed by the Board of Health, to attend to the sick in indigent circumstances: A duty whose laborious details he performed with the most active and persevering assiduity, and in which he met with a success constituting a striking eulogium on his merit as a practitioner.

Born to a liberal fortune, Dr. Dobel gave conspicuous proof of that solidity and judgment which has ever marked his character, by the propriety of his conduct under the disadvantageous circumstances of being left at the age of 15 the uncontrouled master of his paternal inheritance

Possessed of an active and discriminating mind, aided by a bold and daring spirit of enterprize, where occasion demanded, the rapid advancement he had so early made, gave fair earnest of increasing progress in that science, to which he had allied himself, and of extensive utility to society

But alas! frail and fickle are our brightest hopes; and while the ardor of youth stretches forward its soaring thoughts into distant time, in one short week, the most flattering prospects are often thus destroyed, and puffed off, like a transient flame.

This last tribute of a constant friend is all that remains to alleviate his mournful sensibility at the loss of one whose exalted worth he long revered. After all, there is added to his distress, this poignant regret, that he can pay none other than an inadequate tribute to the memory of a much loved friend.

Dr Dobel has left an amiable lady, to whom he had been but a few months married.

Deaths in Baltimore, during the 24 hours ending Oct. 4, at sunrise—8.
Do. October 5,—6.

☞ *THE TWO CHARITY SERMONS,*

Which were postponed last Sunday on account of the weather, will be preached on Sunday next; one in the morning at eleven o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Blair; the other in the afternoon at four o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie.

Germantown, 6th. October

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, held at the Union School House in Germantown, on Saturday, the 30th day of September 1797:—

It was agreed unanimously, to recommend the following gentlemen as suitable characters to fill the offices which precede their respective names:

Member of the Senate of the state of Pennsylvania, for the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware:—

Benjamin R. Morgan.

Members of the House of Representatives for the City of Philadelphia.

George Latimer — Robert Waln
Jacob Hiltzheimer — Lawrence Seckel
Joseph Ball — Francis Gurney.

Members of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia:

Godfrey Haga — Henry Pratt
James Read — Francis Gurney.

Members of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia:

Matthias Saddler — Michael Keppele
James Todd — Walter Franklin
Thomas Parker, — Thomas Allibone
George Pennock — James S. Cox
Edward Pennington, — Henry Drinker, Jun.
Kearny Wharton, — Caspar W. Morris
Joseph Hopkinson — Thomas P. Cope
Thomas Greeves — Levi Hollingsworth
Conrad Gerhard — Lawrence Herbert
Gideon H. Wells — George Fox.

Published by order of the Meeting,
HENRY PRATT, Chairman.
JOHN HALLOWELL, Sec'ry

At a county meeting, held at the widow Lepher's Tavern in Germantown on Thursday the 5th of October 1797, it was unanimously agreed to support the following persons at the ensuing election, to fill the offices to which their names are affixed.

Senator.
Benjamin R. Morgan.

Assembly.

Richard Tittermary — Peter Miercken
Joseph Copperthwait — Samuel Wheeler
Thomas Paul — Thomas Forrest.

THOMAS DUNGAN, Chair.
CHARLES W. HARE, Sec'ry.

PETER MIERCKEN presents his compliments to his fellow-citizens, and thanks them for the mark of confidence in him by their nomination as a candidate for the assembly at the approaching election—But, as his particular engagements would unavoidably prevent his serving if chosen, he begs leave to decline being placed on the ticket.

Southwark, 7th Oct. 1797.

☞ *The business of the CUSTOM-HOUSE, will from this day be transacted at CHESTER for some time.*

Sept. 30.

MEDICINES.

OF every kind, necessary for the sick also, Sago, Barley, and Oatmeal, for diet drink, will be delivered gratis, during the present contagion, to those who are unable to pay for it, at HUNTER'S Laboratory, No. 114. South Second Street.

MEDICINES.

THE Poor who may find it inconvenient, from distance, to make use of Mr HUNTER'S truly meritorious offer, will be supplied with medicines—sago, barley, oatmeal, &c. by applying at the subscriber's store, No. 36, Market street.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 6th to 7th October, in the morning.

Admitted, since last report,

Sarah Robinson—Plumb-street, between 2d and 3d streets.

William Cosgrave—corner of 4th and Chesnut-street, laying in the street.

Discharged since last report:

Thomas Harkins—admitted 8th ultimo

Sarah Ferguson — 28th

Died since last report:

	when admitted	how long sick previous to admission.
Christian Overstag	5th inst. (21 h.)	3 days
William Cosgrave	6th (5 m.)	unknown
Sarah Ross	4th	1 day
Elizabeth Morgan	5th	6
Marg. Vanteville	29th ult.	28
Mary Read	26th	4
Han: Campbell	23d	1

Remaining last report		54
Admitted since		2
		56
Discharged	2	
Died	7	9
Remain in Hospital. Convalescent	20	
Sick	27	47

Four of whom are dangerous.

In erred since last report.

From city and suburbs	4
Hospital	7
Total	11

STEPHEN GIRARD.
(Signed) CALEB LOWNES.
JOHN CONNELLY.

Published by order of the Board,
WM. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

List of American vessels condemned at Port au Paix, from the 25th of August, to the 6th September.

Shr. Alciope, Philadelphia, Rice, for Gonaives, brought into Port au Paix, and condemned.

Ship Goddess of Plenty, ditto. Churnside, for Gonaives, brought into Port au Paix, and condemned.

Brig Rambler, ditto. Calm, for St. Jago de Cube, brought into Port au Paix, and acquitted.

Schr. Lucy, Boston, Higgins, for Lanseveau, cleared, but ordered to Cape Francois.

Sloop Venus, Baltimore, Bird, for Baltimore, from Aux Cayes to Baltimore, and carried to St. Jago, condemned.

Schr. Friendship, Alexandria, Miller, from Kingston, not tried.

Brig Tuley, Washington, N. C. Sheptfort, from St. Bartholomews, condemned.

Brig Harriet, Baltimore, Ashley, for Baltimore, bound to a French port, taken by the French, retaken by the English, and retaken a second time by the French—condemned.

Schr. ——, Boston, Young, for Aux-Cayes, brought into Port au Paix, condemned.

Ship Penelope, Charleston, Flagg, St. Jago de Cube, brought into Port au Paix, condemned.

Extract from the log book of the brig Alexander, James Whelan, master at the Fort.

Sailed from the Havanna the 29th September, in company with schr. Peggy, of Baltimore. Was boarded by the Mayflower privateer, out of New-Providence, in lat. 95, in the Gulph, on the 12th September, and detained some time to examine the brig's papers, dismissed and treated politely. The captain of the privateer informed captain Whelan that the Indostan privateer of 15 guns was run ashore in the gulf of Bahamia and totally lost; crew and officers saved. The sloop of war that chased the privateer, was from Cape Francois, and had on board Santhonax, who made his escape from the Cape. Santhonax arrived at the Havanna the 5th September, and saluted the ships and town with 21 guns. It was reported he had brought with him one million of dollars. The cause of his retreat from the Cape was not made public; but it was thought he made his escape from Toussaint.

The snow Cleopatra, captain Christie, picked up part, or the whole of the Indostan's crew. The Cleopatra was from Cape Francois bound to the Havanna. The Mayflower had a schooner in tow belonging to New-York, name unknown: she was from St. Thomas's, bound to Havanna, and had contraband goods on board. Capt. Whelan spoke the Fell's Point, of Baltimore, three days out. The 22d Sept. in lat. 33, 40, and long. 74. W. bound to the Havanna. Left at Havanna the ship Mary, Patten; ship Caroline, Stewart, of Philadelphia; the brig Two Sisters, captain Sherer, was brought in by a one gun privateer; captain Mason, in a schooner belonging to Philadelphia, was loading for Philadelphia.

Captain Hays, of the brig Sally, of Philadelphia, arrived from New-Providence about the 6th September.

BOSTON, September 30.

Ship Galen, Mackay, London, 36 days from Lands End. Sailed in company with the Minerva, Turner, for Boston, and Pacific, for Charlestown. Aug. 17, spoke ship Felicity, of Alexandria, from Bremen, bound to St. Ubes, out 17 days, all well. Aug. 27, was boarded by the French frigate, Galatea, 44 guns; the officer who came on board, after examining capt. Mackay's papers and obtaining a few London prints, informed capt. Mackay he might proceed on his voyage, wishing him a pleasant one. Aug. 29, saw a privateer who gave us chase, and fired a gun as a signal for our heaving too; but instead of attending to the signal, made more sail, judging her to be a French or Spanish privateer; upon which she fired eight guns at us with shot, but fortunately doing us no damage, she continued the chace, but was out-sailed by the Galen. Sept. 10, lat. 44, 20, N. spoke ship Mary, of New-York, for Bourdeaux. Sept. 15, lat. 44, 50, N. saw the Fanny, of Gloucester, at anchor, on the Banks.

The Eliza, Basset, for Boston, and the William Penn, for Philadelphia, were to sail in two or three days after cap. Mackay.

Brig Betsey, Prince, Gottenburgh, 61 days. Left no American vessels there. On the 17th Sept. spoke schr. Polly, Gurly, from Hamburgh, for Marblehead, 36 days out, all well; in lat. 42, long. 58; 20th Sept. spoke brig Cyrus, Blake, for Liverpool, 15 leagues E. of Cape Ann, all well.

Ship Eliza, Barnard, 122 days from Batavia. Left at Batavia, ships Eliza, Hutchins; John Jay, Haswell, of Boston; snow John and Joseph, Clark, of Baltimore, sailed for Manila, ship Perseverance, ——, of Salem; spoke on his outward bound passage, Jan. 15, ship Canton, Coffin, from St. Jago, for Isle of France, 10 days out; Dec. 31, ship Polly, Delano, bound to Batavia, 27 days out, had not arrived when capt. B. sailed. On his homeward bound passage, July 10, Indian Chief, Skinner, from Batavia, bound to Hamburg, 48 days out; Sept. 19, schr. Lion, of York, bound to West-Indies; lat. 37, N. long. 65, W. spoke brig Hannah, Jones, from Newburyport bound to Guadaloupe. Sept. 27, spoke brig Mars, Storer, from Boston, for Isle of France, all well.

Same day, ship Jefferson, Hooper, Bourdeaux.

In lat. 44 long. 11, was chased, and after several shot being fired, was boarded by the English frigate La Eagle; after an examination of his papers, was permitted to proceed. The next day was bro't to by a French lugger, who ordered his boat out, and threatened to sink the ship if he did not comply; he was then obliged to go on board with his papers, which were strictly examined, 120 livres demanded for 5 shot fired, and then released. In lat. 42, long. 20, was boarded by the Concorde French frigate, citizen Papin, commandant of 7 ships of war in company. He informed that he had taken several prizes, one of which was an American ship, belonging to Wiscasset, from Hare (Scotland) bound to Boston and New-York, with English property on board. A packet of letters he had taken in the ship, he had forwarded 2 days before. He had spoken a ship from Philadelphia, bound to Lisbon, on board of which was Mr. SMITH, our envoy, well. The commandant treated capt. H. politely, and permitted him to proceed. Sept. 2, in lat. 23. long. 38, was boarded by the Woolwich English man of war, capt. Dubree, in company with the Bellona, convoying 120 sail of merchantmen from the windward islands to England; was detained 12 hours, treated very indifferently; threatened to be sent to England, &c. but finally allowed to proceed. To the W. of Grand Banks, spoke brig Betsey, capt. Job Rice, from Europe for Boston.

October 1. The brig Venus, of Kennebeck, and schr. Elcy, of do. are taken, carried into St. Domingo, and condemned.

A brig came into the road yesterday; and several ships, we understand, are in the Bay; the freshness of the breeze from N. W. must have prevented them from making up.

LLOYD'S LIST—August 4—11.

The Ceres (American,) Roath, from New London to Liverpool, is taken and carried into Rochelle.

Gravesend, Aug. 1. Arrived, Adra, Prentice, Charleston. 6th, Fly, Price, Philadelphia; Ceres, Watson, Virginia; Hazard, Drummond, Georgetown; 8th, Mary, Allen, New-York. Sailed, Aug. 1, capt. White for Philadelphia.

Deal, Aug. 7. Remain, Fair Virginia, Roberts, for Virginia; Nelly and Kitty, Church, Baltimore.

Leith, arrived, Friendship, Oats, Wiscasset.

Clyde, sailed, Mary, Lion, Charleston; Joseph, Bain, Virginia; Two Sisters, Robinson, Virginia.

Falmouth, Aug. 7. Sailed, Neutrality, King, Philadelphia.

Plymouth, Aug. 9. This afternoon arrived here the American ship Fair American, of New-York, capt. Tridwell, from London, bound for Philadelphia, laden with sundries. On the 30th July last, she was boarded by L'Amitie cutter privateer, of 10 guns from Brest, who after having plundered her of her stores, liberated her. The first inst. she was captured by a French ship privateer, called the Pan, of 22 guns, and recaptured by his Majesty's ship Anson, of 44 guns, capt. Durham, the 6th following—the French took out of the Fair American, six passengers, and all the seamen that belonged to her, and put an equal number of Frenchmen on board in their stead. The Anson came in with the American, and is now in Cawsand Bay.

Cork, arrived, Tarlton, Connor, Baltimore. Sailed, Alknomac, Wheelright, Charleston.

Greenock, arrived, Mary, Jacobs, Halifax.

Hambro, arrived, Eliza, King, Charleston; ——, Mans; and ——, Heymans, do; Mereury, Cutts, do; Lydia, Cazneau, Boston; Philadelphia, Bliss, Philadelphia; Donna Cecilia, do. Harmony, Price, do; ——, Merchant, do; Aurora, Salte,, do; Indostan, Lewis, do; Teneriffe, Smith, New-York; Solertia, Badendick, do; Hunter, Nye, Charleston; Success, Weedler, do.

Bremen, arrived Commerce, Cleland, Alexandria; Margaretta, Coward, Baltimore; Inclination, Koster, Philadelphia.

Amsterdam, arrived Jane, Baltimore; Harmony, Earl, Charleston.

Rotterdam, arrived Friendship, Smith, Baltimore; James and William, Wonnycot, Virginia.

Helvoetsluys, arrived Adriana, Dawson, Maryland.

Petersburg, arrived, Favorite, Lander, Salem.

Elsinore, July 20, arrived, Financier, Clark, Boston; Friends, Hill, New-Haven; Cornelia, Warren, Providence.

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Lauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land,

the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn street.

may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,
No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day, informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,
June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

Dristrict No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock

July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stamper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&f1m

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 *dollar,*

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions as they have hitherto done, at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,
By ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 Chesnut-Street,
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&s6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommedation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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TO BE SOLD,
And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreeat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awrf

NOTICE.

IF THEDY O'HARA, who some years since kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambrose Marshal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive interesting information.

August 4. mw&f4w

City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash		20,000 dollars,	30,000, are 50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000	- -	10,000
20 do.	500	- -	10,000
00 do.	100	- -	10,000
200 do.	50	- -	10,000
400 do.	25	- -	10,000
1,000 do.	20	-	20,000
15,000 do.	10	-	150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

From the Otsego Herald.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themselves, by fabricating titles to sundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large sums of money have been paid to those fraudulent men, by innocent purchasers. It is therefore just that public information should be given, to the end, that the injured may seek redress while the men have property, and are to be found. Those who have been discovered are Truman Harrison, Joseph Witcomb, said now to reside in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and several others who go under fictitious names. It is supposed that the lands offered for sale on those fabricated titles, are at least worth fifty thousand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otsego patent, thousand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, same patent, thousand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is some grounds to suppose that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public against purchasing those lands, as also to deprive those men in future from imposing on individuals, which their education and address have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a shopkeeper of some note in this country.

The following affidavits will set in a clear point of view the wickedness of those men, which when the public have perused, will induce them to excuse the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otsego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otsego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harrison, of the same County, to sign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otsego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the said Joseph and Truman did persuade me to do this against my inclination, which was made out on the 10th day of November, 1793, or set back two years so as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no such person there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came personally before me, Thomas Kelly, the subscriber to the above affidavit, and made solemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibby, a person by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his solemn oath did say, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, some time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thousand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promised this deponent a share of the profits, on the sale of said lands, for his so doing; and that they made application several times for the same purpose, which services this deponent as often refused, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no such thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends several times, previous to making this affidavit. JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,
ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

Aug. 3. 1aw4w.

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,
Price 3-8*ths of a Dollar,*

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of
"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"
In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr YOUNG.

August 25.

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the United "ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself"

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Constables' office, the north east corner of Front and Almond streets, where the friends of those sick persons who desire to be removed to the City Hospital, are requested to make application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readiness for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wish to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furnished with orders by applying as above. *Aug.* 29

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c- &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 22. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookfellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

Ross & Simson,
—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogsheads, Tierces, and Barrels.
A small parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica spirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hosiery to be sold by the package
A few hampers of best English cheese.

July 27. dtf.

The Subscriber has for Sale,

A large assortment of India Muslins, coarse and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Irish Linens and Sheetings, well assorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of first quality
East India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimstone

Mordecai Lewis.

August 12. 3aw1m

Higgins' Specific
FOR THE
PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE
YELLOW FEVER.

FEVER since this disease made such ravages in this city and New-York, the author has turned his attention to its causes and cure.—The result of his enquiries has convinced him that the reason why so few persons recover from its attacks, are from its not being well understood, and the consequent wrong method taken to cure it. He is persuaded that the excessive bleedigns and mercuriel reatment of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only rational mode of treatment is by the use of proper acids. Convinced of this he offers his *Specific* as a certain remedy, if used according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the inventor *Geo. Higgins*, Cherry street, two doors above Ninth street, (late manager of Jackson and Co's Medicine Warehouse, London): by *J. Leblanc*, No. 216; *W. Griffith*, No. 177, *T. Pearce*, No. 21, South Third street, *T. Stiff*, No. 55, New street, near Vine street, and *J. Gales*, No. 36, Race street.

Aug. 25. tuths 3t

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is considered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may also be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second-street, and T. STIFF, 55, New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.

August 3. 1aw3w

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30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Daisy, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a sustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&f3w

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, *Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, fid-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. &2m.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,
Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t